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## THE GREENWOOD SHRIFT.

Outstretched beneath the leafy shade
Of Windsor Forest's deepest glade,
A dying woman lay;
Three little children round her stood,
And there went up from the greenwood
A woful wail that day.
"O mother!" was the mingled cry,
"O mother, mother! do not die,
And leave us all alone."
"My blessed babes!" she tried to say,
But the faint accents died away
In a low sobbing moan.

And then life struggled hard with death,
And fast and strong she drew her breath,
And up she raised her head
And peering through the deep wood maze
With a long, sharp, earthly gaze,
"Will he not come?" she said.

Just then, the parting boughs between,
A little maid's light form was seen,
All breathless with her speed;
And following close, a man came on,
(A portly man to look upon)
Who led a panting steed.

"My child!" the little maiden cried,
Or ere she reached the woman's side,
And kissed her clay cold cheek—
"I have not idled in the town,
But long we've wandering up and down,
The minister to seek.

"They told me here—they told me there—
I think they mocked me every where;
And when I found his home,
And begg'd him on my bended knee
To bring his book and came with me,
Mother! he would not come.

"I told him how you dying lay,
And could not go in peace away
Without the minister;
I beg'd him, for dear Christ, his sake,
But oh! my heart was fit to break—
Mother! he would not stir

"So though my tears were blinding me,
I ran back, fast as fast could be,
To come again to you;
And here, close by, this squire I met,
Who asked (so mild,) what made me fret;
And when I told him true

"'I will go with you, child,' he said,
'God sends me to this dying bed.'
Mother, he's here, hard by."
While thus the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistening eye.

The bridle on his neck flung free,
With quivering flank and trembling knee,
Press'd close his bonny bay;
A statelier man, a statelier steed,
Never on greensward paced, I rede,
Than those stood there that day.

So, while the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Looked on with glistening eye
And folded arms; and in his look,
So musing that, like a sermon book,
Preached—"All is vanity"

But when the dying woman's face
Turned toward him with a wishful gaze,
He stepp'd to where she lay;
And kneeling down, bent over her,
Saying, "I am a minister;
My sister! let us pray."

And well, without e'en book or stole,
(God's words were printed on his soul,)
Into the dying ear
He breathed, as 'twere an angel's strain,
The things that unto life pertain,
And death's dark shadows clear.

He spoke of sinners' lost estate,
In Christ renewed, regenerate;
Of God's most blest decree,
That not a single soul should die
Who turns repentant, with the cry
"Be merciful to me."

He spoke of trouble, pain, and toil,
Endured but for a little while
In patience, faith, and love,
Sure, in God's own good time, to be
Exchanged for an eternity
Of happiness above.

Then, as the spirit ebb'd away,
He raised his hands and eyes, to pray
That peaceful it might pass;
And then, the orphans' sobs alone
Were heard, as they knelt every one
Closed round on the green grass.

Such was the sight their wondering eyes
Beheld, in heart struck, mute surprise,
Who rein'd their coursers back,
Just as they found the long astray,
Who in the heat of chase that day,
Had wander'd from their track.

But each man rein'd his pawing steed,
And lighted down, as if agreed,
In silence at his side;
And there, uncovered all, they stood,
It was a wholesome sight and good,
That day for mortal pride.

For of the noblest of the land
Was that deep hush'd, bare headed band;
And central in the ring,
By that dead pauper on the ground,
Her ragged orphans clinging round,
Knelt their annointed king.

The royal minister was George the Third. The anecdote is related on the authority of the Rev. George Crabbe, the well-known poet of humble life.

## A PASSAGE IN HUMAN LIFE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

In my daily walks into the country I was accustomed to pass a certain cottage. It was no cottage *orne*—it was no cottage of romance. It had nothing particularly picturesque about it. It had its little garden, and its vine spreading over its front, but beyond these it possessed no feature likely to fix it in the mind of a poet or a novel writer, and which might induce him to people it which beings of his own fancy. In fact, it appeared to be inhabited by persons as little extraordinary as itself. A good man of the house it might possess, but he was never visible. The only inmates I ever saw were a young woman and another female in the wane of life, no doubt the mother.

The damsel was a comely, fresh, mild-looking cottage girl enough, always seated on one spot, near the window, intent on her needle. The old dame was as regularly busied to and fro, in household affairs. She appeared one of those good house-wives who never dream of rest except in sleep. The cottage stood so near the road that the fire at the father end of the room showed you, without being rudely inquisitive, the whole interior, in the single moment of passing. A clean hearth and a cheerful fire shining upon homely but neat and orderly furniture, spoke of comfort; but whether the dame enjoyed or merely diffused that comfort was a problem.

I passed the house many successive days. It was always alike, the fire shining brightly and peacefully, the girl seated at her post by the window, the housewife going to and fro, catering and contriving, dusting and menaging. One morning as I went by there was a change; the dame was seated near her daughter, her arms laid upon the table, and her head reclined upon her hands. I was sure that it was sickness which had compelled her to that attitude of repose; nothing less could have done it. I felt that I knew exactly the poor woman's feelings. She had felt a weariness steal upon her; she had wondered at it, and struggled against it, and borne up, hoping it would pass by, till, loath as she was to yield, it had forced submission.

The next day when I passed, the room appeared as usual, the fire burning, the girl at her needle, but her mother was not to be seen; and, glancing my eye upwards, I perceived the blind close drawn in the window above. It is so, I said to myself—disease is in its progress. Perhaps it occasions no gloomy fear of consequences, no extreme concern; and yet who knows how it may end? It is thus that begin those changes that draw out the eternal bolt which holds together families, which steal away our fire-side faces and lay waste our dearest affections.

I passed by day after day. The scene was the same, the fire burning, the hearth beaming clean and cheerful; but the mother was not to be seen; the blind was still drawn above. At length I missed the girl, and in her place appeared another woman, bearing considerable resemblance to the mother, but of a quieter habit. It was easy to interpret *this* change. Disease had assumed an alarming aspect: the daughter was occupied in intense watching and caring for the suffering mother, and the good woman's sister had been summoned to her bed side, perhaps from a distant spot, and perhaps from her family cares, which no less an important event could have induced her to elude.

Thus appearances continued some days. There was a silence around the house, and an air of neglect within it, till one morning I beheld the blind drawn in the room *below*, and the window thrown open *above*. The scene was over; the mother was removed from her family, and one of those great alterations effected in human life, which commence with so little observation, but leave behind them such lasting effects.

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*Population of the British Provinces.*—Great Britain is but a small country compared with some of the governments of Europe. Notwithstanding which, but few sovereigns can boast of a greater number of subjects, and of a greater variety of complexions, than Queen Victoria. The territorial extent of the British Colonies is estimated at 1,914,500 square miles, the population at 114,000,000—making, with that of England, Ireland and Scotland, *one hundred and thirty millions* of souls under the British sceptre.

## AMERICAN RESTLESSNESS AND RAPACITY.

The following eloquent extract from Dr. Channing's letter, concerning Texas hits off a prominent trait in the American character—

Did this country know itself, or were it disposed to profit by self knowledge, it would feel the necessity of laying an immediate curb on its passion for extended territory. It would not trust itself with new acquisitions. It would shrink from the temptation to conquest. We are a restless people, prone to encroachment, impatient of the ordinary laws of progress, less anxious to consolidate and perfect, than to extend our institutions, more ambitious of spreading ourselves over a wide space, than of diffusing beauty and fruitfulness over a narrower field. We boast of our rapid growth, forgetting that, throughout nature, noble growths, are slow. Our people throw themselves beyond the bounds of civilization, and expose themselves to relapses into a semi-barbarous state, under the impulse of wild imagination, and for the name of great possessions. Perhaps there is no people on earth on whom the ties of local attachments sit so loosely. Even the wandering tribes of Scythia are bound to one spot, the graves of their fathers; but the homes and graves of our fathers detain us feebly. The known and familiar is often abandoned for the distant and untrodden; and sometimes the untrodden is not the less eargerly desired because belonging to others. We owe this spirit, in a measure, to our descent from men who left the old world for the new, and who advanced by driving before them the occupants of the soil. To this spirit we have sacrificed justice and humanity, and, through its ascendancy, the records of this young nation are stained with atrocities, at which communities grown gray in corruption might blush.

It is full time that we should lay on ourselves serious, resolute restraint. Possessed of a domain, vast enough for the growth of ages, it is time for us to stop in the career of acquisition and conquest. Already endangered by our greatness, we cannot advance without imminent peril to our institutions, union, prosperity, virtue and peace. Our former additions of territory have been justified by the necessity of obtaining outlets for the population of the South and West. No such pretext exists for the occupation of Texas. We cannot seize upon or join to ourselves that territory, without manifesting and strengthening the purpose of setting no limits to our empire. We give ourselves an impulse which will and must precipitate us into new invasions of our neighbors' soil. Is it by pressing forward in this course that we are to learn self-restraint? Is cupidity to be appeased by gratification? Is it by unrighteous grasping, that an impatient people will be instructed how to hem themselves within the rigid bounds of justice?

Texas is a country conquered by our citizens; and the annexation of it to our Union will be the beginning of conquests, which, unless arrested and beaten back by a just and kind Providence, will stop only at the isthmus of Darien. Henceforth, we must cease to cry peace, peace. Our eagle will whet, not gorge its appetite on its first victim, and will snuff a more tempting quarry, more alluring blood, in every new region which opens southward. To annex Texas is to declare perpetual war with Mexico. That word, *Mexico*, associated in men's minds with boundless wealth, has already awakened rapacity. Already it has been proclaimed, that the Anglo Saxon race is destined to the sway of this magnificent realm, that the rude form of society, which Spain established there, is to yield and vanish before a higher civilization.

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*Lord Pembroke, the Humorist.*—Of all the Mede and Persian laws established in his house, the most peremptory was, that any servant, who once got drunk, should be instantly discharged—no pardon granted, no excuse listened to. Yet an old footman, who had lived with him many years, would sometimes indulge in a pot of ale extraordinary, trusting to the wilful blindness which he saw assumed when convenient. One fatal day, even this could not avail. As my lord crossed the hall, John appeared in full view—not rather tipsy, or a little disguised, but dead drunk and unable to stand. Lord P. went up to him. "My poor fellow, what ails you? You seem dreadfully ill; let me feel your pulse. God bless us, he is in a raging fever: get him to bed directly, and send for the apothecary." The apothecary came—not to be consulted, for his lordship was physician-general in his own family; but to obey orders—to bleed the patient copiously, clap a large blister on his back, and give him a powerful dose of physic. After a few days of this treatment, when the fellow emerged, weak and wan, as the severest illness could have left him, "ha, honest John," cried the master, "I am truly glad to see thee alive; you have had a wonderful escape, though, and ought to be thankful—very thankful, indeed. Why man, if I had not passed by, and spied the condition you were in, you would have been dead before now. But John, John, (lifting up his finger,) no more of those fevers!"

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Thomas Wilson, Bishop of the Isle of Man, from 1689 to 1755, was a particularly benevolent man. To supply the poor with clothing, he kept in constant employment at his own house several tailors and shoemakers. On one occasion, in giving orders to one of his tailors to make him a cloak, he directed that it should be very plain, having simply a button and loop to keep it together. "But, my lord," said the tailor, "what would become of the poor button-makers and their families, if every one thought in that way? They would be starved outright!" "Do you say so, John," replied the Bishop, "why then button it all over, John."

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*Sam Weller's opinion of Imprisonment for Debt.*—In the Pickwick papers, No. XV., just published in London, a prison scene is introduced. Mr Pickwick, from a view of the riotous revelry which is going on, concludes that imprisonment for debt is no punishment at all.

"You see how these fellows drink and smoke and roar," said Mr. Pickwick; "it is impossible that they can mind it much."

"Ah that's just werry thing, sir," rejoined Sam: "*they* don't mind it; it's a regular holiday to them—all porter and skettles. It's the other vuns as gets done over vith this sort o'thing; them down hearted fellows as can't svig avay at the beer, nor play skettles neither; them as vould pay if they could, and gets low by being boxed up. I'll tell you vat it is, sir, them as is always a idlin' in public houses it don't damage at all, and them as is always a vorkin, ven they can, it damages too much. It's unekal, as my father used to say ven his grog worn't half and half—it's unekal, and that's the fault on it."

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*A Constructive Compliment.*—An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, 'My looks have planted roses in your cheeks, why forbid me to gather them? The law permits him who sows to reep the harvest.'

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A Philosopher conjectures, that the height of Adam was 123 feet 9 inches and 3 quarters; Noah's 103 feet 9 inches; Abraham's 28 feet, and Moses' 13.

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An advertisement in an Irish paper, setting forth the many conveniences and advantages to be derived from *metal window sashes*, among other particulars observed, that "these sashes would last forever; and afterwards, if the owner had no use for them, they might be sold for *old iron*."

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*Curious History of an Old Trunk.*—Some years ago an old woman became an inmate of Moulton work house, near this town, bringing with her the whole of her worldly goods, consisting of an old bedstead and a trunk. She died in the work house, and the parish officers applied to her nearest of kin to ascertain whether they would undertake the expenses incident to her interment, and inherit the old bedstead and trunk, or leave the last offices to the parish, who would then claim the property, such as it was, to meet the expenses. The relatives declined all interference, and the old lady was buried at the cost of the parish. When the Brixworth union was formed, the guardians rented, *pro tempore*, the Moulton work house, taking the property at a valuation. Among this property was the old bedstead and the trunk. The Brixworth union now having a building of their own, have abandoned the work house at Moulton, and last week a sale by public auction took place of the old furniture, including the bedstead and trunk. Here these two venerable articles parted company. Of the purchaser of the bedstead we have no record, but the trunk was knocked down for 2s. Two persons claiming the purchase, it was again put up, and was then knocked down at 2s. 9d. to the wife of a laborer of the parish. The husband it seems had heard strange stories of antique trunks, with secret drawers and hidden treasure; and no sooner did he see his wife's purchase than he set about minutely exploring all its peculiarities. The wife, who was not haunted by the same golden dreams, saw him strip off the old paper with which it was covered, with despair; he was evidently spoiling her trunk for all such purposes as a respectable trunk is usually devoted to. But the treasure-seeker persisted in his search, and presently discovered, to his own as well as his wife's astonishment, a sunken drawer at the side of the trunk, closely packed with upwards of 100 pieces of gold coin, of the reigns of James I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and William III. The parties into whose hands this long-hidden treasure has so unexpectedly fallen, are an industrious and very respectable, although a very poor couple, who will not misuse their good fortune. *Northampton Mercury.*

## WHAT IS LOCO FOCOISM?

The cognomen of *Loco Foco*, is derived from an incident which occurred at Tammany Hall, when a large assemblage of agrarians, radicals and followers of Fanny Wright, were suddenly immersed in kindred darkness by a trick of their Tammany friends, in extinguishing the gas lights. It seems that the trick was anticipated, and that each of the sovereigns in attendance was provided with a tallow candle and a Loco Foco match, with the aid of which, in a few seconds, the room was illuminated with the glare of 500 candles, under the enlightening influence of which the meeting was enabled to proceed to business. Since that occurrence, the appellation of Loco Foco has been given to the sect, or rather to the variety of sects, who under the designation of radicals, agrarians, and disciples of Fanny Wright, adopt as their creed, that all established law and government are wrong—that religion is a fallacy—that all old systems should be torn down and new systems or no systems at all established in their places—that man is a perfect being, or would be so, if he was permitted to do as he pleased—and in short, that all has been wrong since the beginning of the world, and that we ought to take a fresh start and begin again. Some of these people are undoubtedly honest in their crazy and impracticable aspirations—as honest as the tenants of Bedlam—but, undoubtedly, also, there are many among them as designing and unscrupulous knaves as ever infested society. These are the people who approve most loudly and heartily of the doctrines of the President's message, who deem Thomas H. Benton the greatest man of the age, who rail most vociferously against aristocrats, banks, and all institutions.

*Delaware Journal.*

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From the Madisonian.

## EIGHTEEN REASONS

*Against the propostion to "divorce the General Government from all Banking Institutions, and subsisting Sub-Treasuries.*

1. It will be trying an unnecessary experiment.

2. It gives one currency to the Government and another to the people, and reflects discredit on the latter.

3 It levies a tax of ten to 20 per cent on the public debtors, and therefore on the consumers, who are the people.

4. It yields up the proposed reform of the banking system, which was the favorite policy of General Jackson's administration, and one of the leading principles involved in Mr. Van Buren's election.

5. It is hostile to the State Institutions.

6. Those Institutions are so thoroughly incorporated with every interest in the country, that it would be difficult to get rid of them for many years.

7. The public money would be unsafe.

8. It virtually surrenders the "PURSE" to the executive.

9. It will enlarge the patronage of the Federal Government.

10. It will increase the difficulty, charge and expense of transporting the public funds.

11. It will subject the public debtors to great inconvenience.

12. It opens temptation to speculation and embezzlement, and is therefore of a demoralizing tendency.

13. It will put off indefinitely, and perhaps render impossible, the resumption of specie payment by the State institutions.

14. It will result in the issuing of paper money by the government, and render it to all intents and purposes, a Bank.

15. It will derange exchanges, confuse business, and cause a universal blight and paralysis.

16. It will contravene the approved doctrine of Gen. Jackson: "that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe, respecting the custody of the public money, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping, should be given to Executive Agents."

17. The amount of specie, equal to the public revenue, will be almost wholly lost the use and profits of the country.

18. *It will result in an increased demand for a National Bank, and secure its establishment.*

## MAJOR DOWNING.

The Major's third letter is addressed "to the Representatives of the People of the United States of North America, in Congress, at Washington." He looks upon Congress, as upon "a barrel of cider boiled down to a quart," and thus by addressing himself to them, conceives that he lays the case "right afore the hull people in one swing."

The editor of the New York Express, in introducing this letter to his readers, observes:

"We have, we confess, been led into the *popular belief* that nothing short of *weighty power*—something of *metallic* character at least, could *lift us* out of our present difficulty,—but we find that we, in common with a large and extended circle, are in error—and that when we come to *lifting* we want *a power* of a directly opposite character. We further confess that we never have seen the credit system *shadow'd forth* more adroitly and more appropriately."

The Major thinks that there is no craft in all creation equal to the Two Pollies, and is therefore earnestly engaged in devising ways and means to relieve her from the perilous situation in which she now lies, and this letter is addressed to "the Representatives of the People" for assistance. The first part of the Major's letter we omit, as his plan for the relief of his favorite vessel is sufficiently displayed in the close of it, as follows:

The business now is—how shall she be *lifted off*? On this pint there is a good many opinions. Some say she ought to wait and take chances for the high tides and low trade, and go off with all the rest; and that if Congress makes any appropriation it ought to be sifted round among all the vessles now on shore—but this is pritty much like the conditions I once tell'd on about the waggons in the mud. Now my notion is, we had best try an 'experiment' with one—git her off if we can—and then with her aid, try to git the rest off—for there aint power in all creation to lift 'em *all off together*. I have a great likin I must say for the "Two Pollies." I know what she is built on; for tho' she has changed flag, she ain't changed owners, and her keel and knees, and plank, and floor-timbers—they are all the same—and she is worth savin for the good she has done and can do yet. And this is my plan—Congress owns a considerable pile of *empty hogsheads* layin round at the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn. All I want is to have *the use* of a few on 'em for a spell—it wont cost the country a dollar—for them empty casks aint worth nothin till a pinch or a war or some sich kind of thing comes—and I promise to return them all afore they are wanted for other work

Some on you may say that *empty casks* sound too much like *credit*—and you wont let 'em be used, unless they are fill'd with stones or iron or gold or sand or silver or water, or something that sounds *solid* or *metalic*—but all I've got to say about it is, that kind of work wont *lift* any thing off shore—give me the use of the *empty casks* to do the *liftin* and call it *credit* or what you will, I'll promise to git the 'Two Pollies' afloat with 'em, and then you may fill 'em as you please; but if you want to push the "Two Pollies" deeper in the sand, you can do so by rolling on top on her your casks fill'd with heavy metal of iron or gold or stones or silver, for in any *liftin work* one is a bout as bad as tother, and the heavest is the worst.

I don't mean "to commit" myself and say that I go for empty casks before full ones for *all* kind of work—that ain't my potion at all—but I say when a vessel is on shore and you want *to lift* her off, *empty casks* are better than full ones—and when you git her off, then turn to and fill up your empty casks for ballast and keep 'em so.

If your honorable body, then, will just pass a resolution and say, "that the owners of the 'Two Pollies' shall have *the use* of a few empty casks mark'd 'U. S.,' on condition that the same be used to git said vessel off shore—and on condition too, that the said 'Two Pollies' will engage to drag off shore all the other craft (*worth savin,*) and return said empty casks uninjured"—then I can only say you will see along shore about as brisk a time as you ever see'd in your born days.

If any of you are afraid "to take the responsibility," you can turn the hull on't on me. The time is come when you must do something, and the plan I propose is sound and won't cost nothin—not half as much at any rate as it will to pay your expenses in making long speeches about it.

Every thing is aground. The "Two Pollies"—"The Treasury"—and "the industry of the country"—the hull scrape is in the mud—jest where I expected we should be, and as I tell'd you three years ago—but I don't want to say nothin more about it. Some folks I know want me to sharpen my axe and slat round and chop up folks—but that aint my notion.—I am willin to say you all ment for the best—but you made a great mistake, and the best of folks make mistakes sometimes, and the only difference betwixt good folks and bad folks is—that good folks as soon as they see their mistake turn to and mend it—whilst bad folks try to brow beat and threaten and bully and git out of it that way—but this won't do.

The upshot of the matter is, the Country is in trouble—*industry* which is its *stand by* is at a *stand still*—and no one but office holders git any thing to live by and they are paid out of the earnins of the people—every thing depends on *the industry of the people*—if you check or obstruct *that*, every thing must go to smash, and in a little time *the people* won't be able to pay your expenses in goin to Washington to make laws for 'em. You will bring their noses to the grind stones, and as I'm one on 'em my nose I spose will be ground too—but I hope you'll let me grind my axe on the same stone, and if I only can keep one as sharp as tother, I won't have the worst on't now I tell you.

Your fellow citizen,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

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From the New York Express

## MAJ. DOWNING—ON THE MESSAGE.

If the Major calls this "ony takin the bark off on't," we don't know what will be left of the *timber* by the time he has got the "square on't"—but we will not, by any remarks of our own, detain our readers from *a production*, the perfect *good temper* of which is only equalled by its true and unalloyed *patriotism*.

Nigh the wreck of the Two Pollies,
Rockaway, Sept. 11, 1837.

To Uncle Sam.

*My Old Friend:*—I have been readin the Message over from top to bottom—and from bottom to top—and from the middle on't both ways—and I roll'd it over jest as a carpenter does a log, and draw'd chalk lines to git the square on't, and sharpen'd my ax, and began to chip off. It is more than a day's job, and I don't know that I can promise, in this letter, to do more than git the bark off. It is a plagy long Message, seein that it speaks of ony one matter—but this comes from our great folks in office usin sich long words, and stringin on 'em together like ingions, when a few short ones would tell the same story

I remember, one day when I was to hum, Uncle Joshua got a letter from Washington, from a friend of hisin who had gone there to ask *the Gineral* to make Uncle Joshua Postmaster. He told a long story about the delay—and that the Gineral was sick—and that the doctors said that he was *now* "conwallesent."—"Con what?" asked Aunt Nabby. "Why conwallesent," said Uncle Joshua, rubbin his spectacles.—"What in natur is that *complaint* now," ask'd Aunt Nabby agin. "I don't know," says Uncle Jashua, "but all I hope is it ain't the name of a *new party*—it is one or tother, I am afraid—and if it is the latter, we must all brush round and turn "Conwallesent' as soon as possible, or I shan't git my office, that's sarting"—and jest then I came in, and it was well I did, or Uncle Joshua would a had all Downingville call'd to a public meetin, and the hull Jackson party would have gone right over to the "Conwallesent party" in no time. But as soon as I tell'd Uncle Joshua what the rale meanin of the word was—and that it was ony the *Doctor's way* of sayin the Gineral was "gittin better"—"Well," says he, "I'm glad it's no worse—for it's a hard matter, Major, to change the name of a party; but why in natur did'nt the man say so—'gittin better' is plain English, but 'Conwallesent' is jest no word at all." "I was afraid," says Aunt Nabby, "it was hidrafoby." "Hidra-fiddle-stick." says Uncle Joshua. "I know'd it warn't that—for a dog would jest as soon *dare* bite a hot puddin as to bite the Gineral." And so we all concluded the best way was to use plain language—and it has been a lesson to me ever since.

Now as to this message, every body thinks he knows what it means, and all that part on't that has any of the "Conwallescent" natur about it is so sugar'd over, pritty much every body swallows it right down. But that ain't my way: I know there is always two sides to a pewter platter. If I have time, I mean to rub off all the sugar and gilding, and see what is left on't; and then if I find it the "rale grit," I'll *go it*, and advise every body to *go it;* but if on the contrary, I find it won't hold water & ain't sound doctrine, I won't *go it*, and no man in all Downingville will *go it*. Every body says, that I have hearn speak no't, (and every body is talkin of nothing else jist now,) that there is "no mistake" in that message. Now I think I see a good many *mistakes* about it. The first mistake is, it is too long at both eends, and not short enough in the middle.—seein now that the *Globe* folks have lost the printin on't, you won't see so long a one agin in one spell, so long as them *Consarvatives* folks keep the printin. The next mistake is, it says a leetle too much about *separatin* "The Government" from the general consarns of *the people*, and as "sass for the goose ought to be sass for the gander." Congress began right off to try *the Experiment*, first on the printin line and see how that will work, and the first thing we see is the *Globe* folks that haint been *separated* now for goin on over 8 years from a good $50,000 T'it a year of "The Government," round right off, and another pie has got holt. I don't like to see *a man* or *a pig* lose *his tit*, unless he deserves it, and if I can find out that the Globe folks dont desarve to lose theirs, they shall have the printin of all my letters for nothin.

The next mistake is in talkin too severely agin the Banks, and *separatin* all consarns of "the Government" from them. I should like to know now, who first ask'd to be *connected*—was it "the Government" or "the Banks?" Mr. Kindle, perhaps can answer this, and tell us who sent him round among the banks—some four years ago. The banks, to be sure, have got a pritty bad name jist now—and jist so the old quaker's dog got a bad character, and come near the loss of his life by it; his master said he would not kill him, "but I'll give thee a bad name." "Bad dog, bad dog," says he, and away went poor Towser, and afore he got round the corner, the boys all arter him—with sticks and stones—"mad dog, mad dog;" and the folks scampered, and the old women slam'd the doors shut; and it was nigh upon all over with poor Towser. If it had'nt been for his gittin to the river, and as soon as he took to the water and swam like a duck, every body stop'd and said, "well, that dog haint got the hidrafoby." And jist so it will be with our Banks; they will git afloat to rights, and then a good many folks will say it was a great mistake to abuse em so. I dont think if Uncle Sam' cuts sich shines as he has of late, that he will find *a bank* or "a natural person" as Mr. Wright says, ready to take *him* in as a partner agin on any day—especially if he goes on the principles of "separatin" himself jist when it suits him, without regardin his "agreement of co-partnership," as he did a spell ago, with the United States Bank.

The greatest mistake "Uncle Sam" ever made is when he talks if *separatin* himself from any class or portion of the people—for if it warn't for "the people" of all classes—on whose earnins he lives—he would not have a shoe to his foot or a shirt to his back—who one airth is "Uncle Sam" on his own hook—unless he means to put on a *cock'd hat* like *Bonapart*, or some sich kind of folks, and say he is "The Government," and his word is Law, and so forth—and that he will keep *his own money*, and wont trust the people with it, or loan it to em, as other folks do, for general prosperity.—I guess if the *Wigs* or the *old Federalists* put "Uncle Sam" in office and said he was one of their party, and he talk'd so—the *democrats* would soon grease his fiddle-strings so he could'nt play a varse of *Yankee Doodle* or "God save the King" nother. The fact is, 'Uncle Sam' is a considerable of a man, so long as he remembers that he is one of the *hull people*, and not of *a party* only, and tho' he may cut a shine for a spell with what he call's *his party*—the nature of "the great family of the people" is such, that as soon as *they* feel he treads on any of their toes they will grumble, and especially them folks that pay the taxes—*they* don't see why *they* who are call'd on because they have earn'd property to pay the taxes should also be held up as *enemies* of them folks as haint got any proporty *yet*—if this is the doctrine, then the best way is for no man to work.

A rich man now-a-days is talked on by some folks pretty much as the Quaker did of his dog. Now what on airth can a rich man do with his money in this country? Does he pile it up in gold and silver in his cellar? Not he, if he has got any mother wit in him—he knows he did'nt make his money that way—no, no, he keeps it movin—he loans it out to them that have good characters and are industrious—he builds houses, takes a share in rail roads and canals and banks, and you won't catch him doing any thing that will check prosperity, if he can help it, for he prospers by general prosperity—he don't very often want office, and if he did he could'nt *buy* one, nor *title* nother.

The Message is partly full of the *causes* that brought us into our present troubles, and is ony true on that point as far as it goes—but it don't tell the hull story. If I had tell'd that story of Zekel Biglow's watch "*wizzing*" so—and beginnin jest arter it began to "*wiz*," folks would not know to this day what made it *wiz* so—but I begun at the beginnin on't, and tell'd *how* Zekel *twitched out the balance wheel* or "*klicker*," and then the old watch that had been goin as true as the tides for twenty years went "wiz" sure enuf, and soon went to smash—and jest so it was in England—they twitched out their "klicker" just about the same time, and "wiz'd" away jest as we did.

I'll tell more about this hereafter—and in my next too I'll try and explain *what* I consider another *mistake*, and a pretty important one too—and that is about "private bankin" being consider'd *better* than *corporate banks*. It is a long story to show that "bank bills" is a small part of Banking business—and that the most dangerous part is of a very different natur—and that all our Banks could yet git along easy enuf, if it was ony their own *bank bills* they had to pay in specie—and all this I will try to show, and then see how it comes about that banks suspend paying specie and *yet* may be as sound as ever, and we shall then see, that if ony *one thing* more than any other thing brought about this state of things, it was "over action" of *private bankers. Corporate bank bills*, now in the worst of times, may not be worth as much as gold and silver—but the *hardest currency* I guess folks holds now-a-days, is the *currency* of *private bankers* at *home* and *abroad*. I don't know sartin, but that is my notion; and if so I think "the Government" is mistaken in crookin up *private bankin* as the best, and I would advise you "Uncle Sam," to *separate* from all that kind of currency.

I have ony one word more to say to Uncle Sam—and that is, not to let the Government talk too much of "separatin;" it did wrong when it struck off "E Pluribus Unum" from the new coin; I did not like that—but I thought it would stop there, and not try it in other matters. The fact is, "the Government" aint "Uncle Sam" *alone*, or "Uncle Sam" and his party, *alone*—it is the people's property; and no matter how much "Uncle Sam" may try to separate himself, the people wont let him—for without "the people, the hull people, and nothing but the people," they know that "Uncle Sam" would soon become a poor and ragged old man, and have no money to pay his debts, and no one would take his note; therefore, I say, "Uncle Sam," don't say any thing more about *separatin*, but stick to the old sign board, "E Pluribus Unum;" and if you want any further advice, git sich kind of folks about you, as you or any good citizen would like to appoint your executors, and guardians of your estate and children, and to take good care of your widow, if you left one; these kind of folks are *safest*, tho' they may not be as good *politicians;* and don't discard a man tho' he may own *house lots* or *new land*, and paid his neighbour too much for 'em—this business at home is better (as bad as it is called) than speculatin round Cape Horn, or any where abroad, for the "profit and loss" is all *at home*. If A paid B too much, it is no matter, its all *at home*, and these mistakes soon cure themselves—and depend on't, a man who owns a leetle land, be it a *house lot* or *farm*, in a *new town* or on the skirts of an *old one*, won't give a worse vote for the best interest of his country, than if he lived on the pay of an office, or spent his earnins talkin politics and drinkin whiskey at an election. This is *sound doctrine*. "Uncle Sam," and if you don't find it so in practice—then I aint your friend.

J. DOWNING, Major.
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

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## THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND THE MESSAGE.

The Richmond Enquirer has hitherto been one of the most efficient administration papers in all the Southern country. Its editor, nevertheless, has come out with much apparent zeal in opposition to the Sub-treasury scheme, as proposed by the President in his message. In his review of this document he makes use of the following language:

"We do not hesitate to say that the Sub-Treasuries too are less safe for keeping, and less *convenient* for transmitting the public funds, than sound and properly organized State Banks. The large funds of a Bank are pledged for the safety of its deposites—and they are better than any security which the Sub Treasurers can give. Why, then, should we change the State Bank system of '34? and adopt the Sub-Treasury scheme which was then so strongly assailed?"

Again, he says,

"But, if the Sub-Treasury system had every thing to recommend it, which the message claims for it, we consider that now is not the time to make the innovation. The President adopts as an essential part of his proposition, the exclusive use of specie in the receipt and disbursement of the funds. He disclaims the employment of Bank notes for a single day. Is not the transition too sudden? the revolution too great? Congress must consult the circumstances of the country. From 20 to 30 millions of the coin are locked up in the vaults of the banks. The Message itself tells us, that our paper circulation was more than 140 millions; the specie afloat was 80 millions—but, though the paper currency has been since curtailed, the facilities of a specie circulation have been reduced in a much greater proportion. The message itself tells us, that in the month of May last, the precious metals "disappeared from circulation," and that "with each succeeding day the metalic currency decreases." What is the inevitable effect? It has ceased to become a currency, and is only an article of traffic. It bears a premium of 10 or 12 per cent. Whilst so much coin is locked up in the banks; whilst so much is in the act of exportation; and whilst the state banks are in want of it to replenish their vaults, and prepare for resumption; what would be the consequence of an immediate requisition of specie for all the public dues? It would rise in value. The merchant would be compelled to buy it, in order to pay his custom-house bonds. He would lay it on, as he does his duties, in the price of his goods—the consumers, the community at large, would thus be taxed from 10 to 15 per cent. to swell the salaries of the officers of the Government. There would thus be two species of currency in the country—the baser currency for the people and the better for its officers. The message is very ingenious in its attempts to obviate the effects of this "unjust discrimination." But the fact is, "the measure would be (both) one of "*restriction*," and of "*favor*." It would be a *restriction* on the tax-gatherer, not to take anything but specie—but it would be a *favor* to the salaried officers, to receive nothing else but a better currency than the people receive. It is in vain for the message to contend, that "The Constitution prohibits the states from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege; but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution." The *fact* is, that the states *have* so far multiplied paper currency, that her citizens cannot now readily obtain specie—that it *does* operate as a peculiar privilege for the officer to receive it at all events; and that it does destroy all "equality with the Citizen."

"Will such a discrimination operate now for the benefit of the Citizen? The message contends, that a requisition for the public dues saves the coin from exportation—produces a demand for it, increases the safety of bank paper, and improves the general currency. But it can not have the effect of relieving the people at the present time. It only creates such a demand for it as to make it dearer to the people, throws it more out of the general circulation—and worse than all, it contributes to throw more discredit upon bank notes, widens the difference of value between coin and paper, makes it more difficult for the banks to obtain it—and retards the great object we ought all to have in view—the return of the banks to specie payments. They are to furnish the people with a large portion of their currency—the Sub-Treasuries will not do it. Their resumption is the first great object we ought all to have in view. It is principally to relieve our embarrassments—and to tranquilize a discontented people. The Sub-Treasuries and the specie may benefit the officers of the Government, but cannot give relief to the community at large. Have we not had some experience of the system since May last? The banks have been thrown out of use, and the specie has been demanded for the government dues. And what has been the effect of this hard money experiment? The Postmaster General may report that his "Department has been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States." But if Mr. Kendall means by this, that it has received and paid away only hard money, we take leave to differ from him. A committee of Congress has only to summon various Postmasters before them to show the contrary. As to the merchants' bonds, how many still continue to lie over, from the difficulty of commanding specie funds? Fewer goods will be probably imported, but if the duties are paid in specie, the premium will be ultimately levied on the people."

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The *Globe* of the 6th instant contains the Report of Mr. Secretary Woodbury, to Congress. From this document we make the following extract:

I. *Condition of the Treasury.*

It is not proposed to give all the particulars relating to the receipts and expenditures, which usually accompany an annual statement. But an exposition of them, under the customary general heads, so far as they have been ascertained, for the first half of the year, is subjoined.

Brief estimates for the other half are made, and such explanations added, as seem necessary to show with clearness not only the condition of the Treasury at this time, but its probable state for the residue of the year.

According to the Treasurer's running account, the whole amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was $42,468,859 97. From that sum, there were on that day reserved $5,000,000; and the balance, being $37,468,859 97, was, under the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in deposite with the States. It is ascertained that $27,063,430 80 of it have since been actually received by them.

The amount of that portion of the first three instalments, the payment of which has not yet been acknowledged, though transfers were seasonably issued for it, is $1,165,575 18. The remainder is $9,367,214 98, and is the sum which was designed for the fourth instalment of deposites with the States on the 1st of October next. The amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st of January has since been increased, by returns subsequently received from banks, to the sum of $8,670,137 52; and which, of course, could not then be ascertained or taken into computation.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts in the first half of the year, deposited in the banks, and paid on drafts by collectors and receivers, so far as ascertained, have been:

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|---|---|
| From customs, | $7,234,451 |
| From lands, | 5,303,731 |
| And from miscellaneous sources | 512,263 |

To these may be added about $600,000 which remained in the hands of receivers, and $350,000 in those of collectors, subject to draft. All these make the aggregate for that half of the year $13,187,182. If no further postponement be granted on duty bonds, it is estimated that the whole receipts for the last half of the year, from

of sources, will be about $9,500,000; which would make them, as ascertained and estimated for the whole year, $22,987,182. But if the brief extension of the present postponement, brought into view hereafter, and favorably regarded, be directed by Congress, the receipts will probably be about $7,000,000; while by a postponement of the whole to another year, they will not be likely to exceed $4,500,000.

Looking at our whole revenue therefore, from all quarters, it appears that the balance of money reserved at the commencement of the year, as finally ascertained to be $6,670,137, with the actual receipts for the first half at $13,187,182, and those now anticipated for the last half of it at $7,000,000, will constitute an aggregate of $26,857,319.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the first half of the year were, for

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, | $2,812,540 40 |
| Military, including pensions, | 10,603,361 49 |
| Naval, | 3,297,149 69 |
| Public debt, | 20,832 75 |
| Making an aggregate of | $16,733,884 33 |

The expenditures required to meet existing appropriations, during the last half of the year, will, as computed, equal the sum of $16,000,000; making for the whole year $32,733,884

Whatever expenditures shall arise within the year, upon new appropriations which Congress may think proper to make, will require a corresponding addition to this amount. But, without them, it will constitute an excess of $5,876,565 of expenditures over both the receipts and the balance at the commencement of the year; besides not leaving, at the close of it, any thing in the Mint or the Treasury for future uses, or to meet contingencies.

In order, therefore, to discharge that excess, and retain, of the money reserved on the 1st of January, one million, which is the smallest sum deemed proper, under the acts of Congress, for the efficient operations of the Mint, and at least three or four millions more, to answer sudden and contingent calls, there will probably be a necessity to resort to the deposites now with the States, and to the instalments destined for them in October, or to some other resource, for a sum equal to $10,000,000. By a report of the Treasurer of the 30th ultimo, it appears that the balance in the Treasury, including what was in the custody of banks, the Mint, and collecting officers, was then $14,596,311; that the amount of this, subject to immediate draft, was only $8,928,073; but the whole balance in the Treasury, including all which had been deposited with the States, and ordered to be, though only a small part of the amount is subject to immediate draft, was $41,532,381. Deduct all which has been, and was designed to be deposited with the States, and there would be no balance left on hand subject to draft, though including every thing in the Mint, and in the possession of receivers and collectors, which is applicable to general purposes.

*The Employment of the North Western Indians against the Seminoles.*—A writer in the St. Louis Bulletin complains bitterly against this proposed employment. It is, says he, the most fatal stroke of policy ever conceived by any Government. It is pregnant with mischief, and calculated at once to excite contempt, and produce a combination, of all the Indians from the Sabine to the St. Peters. Never was the head of a department led into such a fatal error; it is only equalled by the plan to procure from the I[illegible]s in the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth, *dried buffalo meat for the support of the Florida army;* and whether these extraordinary suggestions have one common origin or not, is a question well worthy of consideration. But the die is cast—the fatal application has been made, and the effect is already produced—the sad and shameful acknowledgment of our weakness has gone abroad, and the inability of fifteen millions of Americans to conquer a handful of starved, naked Indians, pent up in the swamps of Florida, is acknowledged to all the world. As a matter of policy, it is defective in every particular.

Again—"they will say, the whole American nation, after two years war, have been unable to conquer Oseola and his little band, who were pent up like so many cattle, and had at last to accomplish it by a little war party from the vicinity of Fort Leavenworth; what could they do with that little party when combined with all the border tribes North and South, from St. Peters to Red River?"

*New York Express.*

*The late Rail Road Accident.*—On Friday last came on before the Court of Examination at Suffolk, the trial of Mr. G. Etheredge, who it will be remembered was the superintendent of the train of cars which came in contact with the passenger train on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, the result of which was the deplorable loss of lives which has already been noticed in this paper. After a full and laborious examination of the whole case, Mr. Etheredge was unanimously acquitted. The blame, wherever else it may rest, was clearly shown not to be imputable to the Captain of the lumber train. The Court was composed of Col. Josiah Riddick, presiding Justice, and John B. Benton, Mills Riddick, J. Holladay and W. Sumner, esqs. The proceedings and evidence in this case are deeply interesting to the public, and it is hoped that and abstract, if not a report of them, will be furnished.

As an act of justice to Mr. Etheredge, it is requested that those papers which have published the account of the accident will also copy the above.

*Norfolk Herald.*


# HILLSBOROUGH.

**Friday, September 22.**


The Fall term of the Superior Court for this county, was held last week, his honor Judge SAUNDERS presiding. We are sure we but speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the proceedings, when we say that he discharged his duty with dignity and ability, as well as with great promptness. When his appointment was first announced, we regarded it as one of the evils growing out of the intemperance and blindness of party; but in this instance we have been agreeably disappointed, and with great pleasure make known the fact. Once indeed, we have reason to believe, has the violent partisan been converted into a faithful and dignified Judge.

## Congress.

Tuesday, September 12

*In Senate.*—Mr. M'Kean presented a memorial *for*, and Mr. Buchanan a memorial *against* the annexation of Texas to the Union; which were laid on the table.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposite with the States coming up as the special order, Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, Preston and Hubbard made a few remarks, when the bill was read a second time, and postponed until to-morrow. The Senate spent some time in executive business, and then adjourned.

*House of Representatives*—Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States; which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Tuston was elected Chaplain on the second balloting; a number of gentlemen were in nomination.

Mr. Herod presented memorials of inhabitants of Mooresville and Plainfield, in the state of Indiana, praying for the incorporation of a National Bank, obliged to perform such fiscal duties as may be required by government, and whose energies and resources shall chiefly be directed to the collection of moneys, and furnishing drafts on all parts of the United States, so as to effect an equalization of exchanges throughout the country. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, praying for the establishment of a National Bank; which was also referred to the committee of ways and means.

Wednesday, September 13

*In Senate.*—Mr. Morris presented memorials from five counties in Ohio, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States, under any circumstances whatever, which were laid upon the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, reported the three following bills, which were read, and severally ordered to a second reading:

1. A bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes.

[This bill authorizes the issue of Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding ——— millions of dollars, and of denominations not less than $100, and provides that the notes be redeemed by the United States, at the Treasury, after one year from their date, to bear interest for the said term; rate of interest to be fixed by the Secretary, not to exceed six per cent. per annum; the faith of the United States to be solemnly pledged for the redemption of said notes.]

2. A bill authorising the further extension of the time for the payment of duty bonds.

3. A bill to adjust the remaining claims in the Deposite Banks.

The bill to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposite law came up, but on motion of Mr. Calhoun was postponed until tomorrow.

*House of Representatives.*—Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported "a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes." Read twice and committed.

The resolution, yesterday offered by Mr. Adams, relative to the correspondence on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Mexico; and a cession of Texas to the U. States, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. Adams, calling for any correspondence which may have passed between the Government of the United States, and that of Texas, in relation to the annexation of Texas to the Union, being under consideration, Mr. Holsey moved to amend by inserting the usual restriction, "if not incompatible with the public interest," which was agreed to, and the resoloution was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Adams, calling for information relative to the dispute with G. Britain on the subject of the North Western boundary, was agreed to, with an amendment suggested by Mr. Howard, embracing the correspondence relative to the aggressions on the rights of the people of the United States in the disputed territory.

On motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for copies of all the laws of the several States, authorising the suspension of specie payments.

Thursday, September 14

*In Senate.*—Mr. Wright, from the committee of finance, reported the following bills, which were severally read and ordered to a second reading:

1. A bill to authorize goods and merchandize to be deposited in the public stores.

[This bill authorizes the deposit of goods in the public stores, under the requisite precautions, allowing them to be transported to other districts, or to be exported, on certain conditions; to be sold if requisite, at the end of three years, so far as to pay the duties, storage, and other necessary expenses.]

2 A bill imposing additional duties, as depositories, in certain cases, on public officers.

[This bill provides for the receiving and safe keeping of the public revinue, by the various receiving officers, postmasters, &c., until regularly called for by the Department.]

3. A bill to revoke the charters of such banks in the Dirtrict of Columbia, as shall not resume specie payments in a specified time; and for the suppression of small notes in the District.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposites to the states, was taken up and amended, and ordered to a third reading—yeas 27, nays 18.

*In the House of Representatives,* memorials were presented from New York, Ohio, Alabama, Missouri and Florida, praying for the incorporation of a National Bank.

Mr. Biddle and Mr. Jenifer presented petitions, and Mr McClure presented a memorial of inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of a sufficient sum for the removal of free nergoes and manumitted slaves to Africa.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported "a bill authorizing a further postponement of the payment of duty bonds and for other puposes."

Friday, September 15

*In Senate.*—The bill to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposites to the states was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 17—and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. The following are the yeas and nays on the question:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright.

*Nays*—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Lyon, Norvell, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, Young.

The bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes was taken up in committee of the whole. The first blank was filled so as to make the amount to be issued ten millions of dollars. On motion of Mr. Clay of Alabama, a provision was inserted to prohibit the Government from making purchases of their notes in the public market *below par.* The Senate then adjourned.

*In House the of Representatives,* numerous petitions were presented against the admission of Texas into the union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported "a bill imposing additional duties as depositories, in certain cases, on public officers;" which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Camberleng, from the same committee, also reported a bill "adjusting the remaining claims on the late deposite banks;" which received the same reference.

Saturday, September 16

*The Senate* resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. Mr. Calhoun having signified his intention of offering an amendment to the bill, to afford him an opportunity to do so the bill was postponed until Monday.

*The House of Representatives* did not sit to-day.

*Congress.*—A recent sojourn of a few days at Washington has convinced us that nothing will be done, at the present session of Congress, to relieve the country from its distressed situation. It is probable that an extension of credit will be granted to merchants on the bonds given by them to the government for duties, and this will afford some relief to the commercial cities, but nothing will be done towards restoring the currency to its former sound condition—nothing, to revive the business and hopes of the country, which, every where, are alike prostrated. A resolution having passed both houses almost with unanimity, to confine the action of Congress to the specific propositions embraced in the President's message, an adjournment may be expected from the 1st to the 10th of October. In the meantime, the patience of the house will be wearied with unprofitable discussion, *so far as maturing any beneficial measures are concerned,* but which may do good, by enlightening the country as to the causes of the present distress, which some are still unwilling to attribute to its true source, the mischievous course of the Government.

We do not believe that any friend of the administration hopes to carry through Congress the Sub-Treasury scheme. The design is, by presenting so impracticable a plan, to induce the Whigs to brug forward a proposition for a National Bank, which being done, an endeavour would be made to create an issue before the people between the two propositions, and to throw the *onus* on the Whigs. But as Mr Wise told the chairman of the committee of ways and means [Mr. Cambreleng,] the other day, the Whigs fully understand the game the administration is playing, and will not fall into the trap. *The Whigs have no proposition to bring forward.* They will take the best for the country, which is presented, without reference to whence it proceeds, but having had no hand in reducing it to its present extremity, they will leave the originating of plans for relief to those whose indiscretion has afflicted the nation. *Raleigh Register.*

Office of the Republican, St Louis, Sept. 7.

*Indians for Florida.*—A gentleman from Fort Leavensworth, reports that it was stated when he left there, that the quota required of the Kansas tribe had agreed to go, but that the Shawnees repelled the proposition with indignation. They told the Agent that they fought *their own* battles, not those of *women*—meaning the United States. The Kansas are one of the most effeminate and unwarlike tribes on our frontier. They will as assuredy run as that they get into a fight.

FOR THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

*Mr. Editor:* As the benevolent Founder of our religion did sometimes seem to lay aside the meekness and gentleness so characteristic of his general manners, and even with a scourge drive out those who prostituted the very courts of his "Father's house" to the purposes of traffic and gain; so it becomes his ministers sometimes to "reprove sharply," as well as to "rebuke with all long-suffering and kindness."

I have often wondered at the tameness with which ministers of the gospel submit to the levities and indecorums so frequently perpetrated in the house of God; and was gratified, yesterday, by hearing a long-merited reproof well administered to the various classes of ill-behaved persons who infest our places of worship.

To show the *immorality*, the *sinfulness*, of misbehaviour in church, whether it develope itself in the ogling glance, the suppressed whisper, the lounging posture, the cotemptuous sneer, the immodest dress, or the ill-concealed desire of admiration, is the legitimate province of the preacher: while to denounce any overt act of levity, as a breach of politeness and good-breeding, is the common privilege of every citizen—may I not add, the common duty of every parent and every patriot? "Fools," says the wise man, "mock at sin." There are many who will, with unruffled serenity, submit to be catechised as sinners against God, whose cholar would kindle incontinently against the man that should dare to charge them with any thing *ungenteel* or *ungentlemanly*. With such persons, an offence against good manners is a much more serious thing than an offence against good morals. Now, Mr. Editor, you will oblige a goodly number of your patrons, as well as their wives and daughters, by instructing a portion of our church-going population that all the matters and things herein after enumerated, are considered, by those whose good opinions the perpetrators affect highly to value, *impolite* and *ungenteel*, while the last is regarded *ungentlemanly* and *mean*; viz. Staring at a lady in church, especially when the starer incurs the risk of dislocating the vertebræ of his neck; winking, smiling, laughing and whispering in church; stalking heavily along the aisles in high-heeled skreaking boots or shoes, especially after service has commenced; leaving the church before the congregation is dismissed; staining the furniture and flooding the floor with tobacco juice; whiling with a knife in church, whether the action be performed on the benches or the finger nails; lounging or going to sleep in church, especially when the sleeper snores so loud as to interrupt the devotions or the dreams of his neighbors; assembling round the church door before service; and, finally, standing before the church door after service, and looking at the ladies' ankles as they are walking down the steps.

X.

Monday, September 11.

## DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 8th instant, after a short illness, Mr. WATSON W. WOODBURN, Clerk of the County Court of Guilford, aged 32 years.

## Weekly Almanac.

| SEPTEMB'R. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 Friday, | 5 59 | 6 1 | First 7 5 54 after. |
| 23 Saturday, | 6 0 | 6 0 | Full 14 8 10 morn |
| 24 Sunday, | 6 2 | 5 58 | Last 21 10 36 morn |
| 25 Monday, | 6 3 | 5 57 | New 29 2 43 after. |
| 26 Tuesday, | 6 4 | 5 56 | |
| 27 Wednesda | 6 5 | 5 55 | |
| 28 Thursday | 6 6 | 5 54 | |


## LOOK AT THIS!!

## N. C. State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

**Class No. 17, for 1837,**

*To be drawn at* LEXINGTON, *Davidson co., on Thursday, 5th of October.*

75 No. Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | Dollars. |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | do. |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | do. |
| 6 Prizes of | 1,000 | do. |
| 10 Prizes of | 400 | do. |
| &c. &c. &c. | | |
| Whole Tickets, | | $4 00 |
| Halves, | | 2 00 |
| Quarters, | | 1 00 |

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

September 21 88—

## Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, (August Term,) as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM DUSKIN, *Ex'r.*

September 19. 89—3wp

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the plantation and late residence of William Strayhorn, deceased, on Wednesday the 25th day of October ensuing, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Stock of every kind,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Wagon, and Plantation Tools,
Crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c,

and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Also at the same time and place, will be rented the PLANTATION of said deceased, for the ensuing year; and the NEGROES of the said estate will be hired out for the ensuing year.

Terms of sale, renting, and hiring, will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM DUSKIN, *Ex'r.*

September 19. 88 3wp

## 5 Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 11th of September, from the residence of Paisley Nelson, a NEGRO WOMAN, with an infant Girl in the arms, the property of John Hart. Barbary is a very black woman, quite tall and slender, with very white teeth, and shews a good deal of the white of her eyes. A reward of five dollars will be given by the subscriber for the apprehension of said slave and child, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN M. PAUL.

September 21. 88—

## Printer's Notice.

AT a season when the granaries of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a bountiful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period; a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justness of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them. THE PRINTER

September 15, 87—

## Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at August Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the last will and testament of JOSHUA THOMPSON, decd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAMES THOMPSON, *Ex'r.*

September 14. 87—

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 17th day of October next, at the late dwelling house of Joshua Thompson deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Crop of Corn, Wheat and Hay,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES THOMPSON, *Ex'r.*

September 14 87—

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at August term of Orange County Court, as Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL NELSON, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE NELSON, *Ex'r.*

September. 12. 87.—

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Samuel Nelson, deceased, on Thursday the 12th of October next, on a credit of twelve months,

**Four likely young Negroes,**
viz. one Woman and three Children;

and at the same time and place, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, and Hogs;
Also, the crop of Corn, Fodder, Oats, and Hay,
Three Stills,
One Brass Clock and Case,

and a great many other articles not mentioned.

The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security

GEORGE NELSON, *Ex'r.*

September 12. 87—

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. B. JONES takes this method of offering his professional services to his fellow citizens of Orange. He has located himself in the town of Hillsborough, and, for the present, will generally be found at his shop, one door above the store of Latimer & Mebane.

September 8. 86-4w

## CAMP MEETING.

A METHODIST CAMP MEETING will commence at Cedar Grove meeting house, eight miles north of this place, on Monday the 25th of september, and continue for one week or longer. Accommodations will be provided for those from a distance.

September 14. 86—

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 28th instant, a credit of twelve months, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

About 100 Barrels of Corn,
A quantity of Fodder, Hay, and Oats,
Several likely Milch Cows and Calves,
Fifteen head of Sheep,
About 35 head of Hogs, about 20 of which suitable to kill this fall,
A likely last spring Colt,
A Gig and Harness,
Some white New York Wheat,

besides a great many other articles too tedious to mention.

THOMAS TATE.

N. B. The Corn will be delivered about the 25th of October.

September 7. 86—

## PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Town of Oxford, N. C. a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the

### Oxford Kaleidoscope, and Southern Republican.

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

In the discharge of our editorial duties, we shall be strictly guided by the following principles—we regard them as the grand conservators of well-regulated freedom, demanding whatever energy of support we may possess:

1. A strict construction of, and a rigid adherence to the Constitution—the exercise of express, not implied or doubtful powers.

2. The sovereignty of the people, as the source of all political power—the sovereignty of the States—invested with *all* powers *not* delegated to the Federal Government—equal and self-governing parties to the compact which forms our glorious Union.

3. The authority of the Federal Government, in the exercise of such powers only as are definitely delegated to it.

4. A rigid economy in the administration of Government, which was instituted for the benefit of the *whole* people, and not for the aggrandizement of those entrusted with its management.

5. The exercise of the elective franchise by all classes of our citizens, without the interference of the officers of the Government, or the contaminating influence of Caucuses.

6. Free trade, and the freedom of industry, and opposed to a protective tariff, believed to be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust and oppressive.

7. We will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable, to improve the physical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources. And knowing full well that the diffusion of Education amongst all classes of our citizens, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, we will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

Whilst we will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, we will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. Our honest convictions and deliberate opinions we will boldly promulgate at all hazards.

We believe that a crisis has arrived pregnant with important consequences. The tempest is fast gathering around us, and the flood of political corruption approaches, which, unless arrested by the timely interposition of the people, will sweep away every vestige of the liberties of their country. Already have the rights of the States been contemned—the sacred vail of the Constitution rent in twain—the capacity and right of the people to select the men for whom they are to vote, derided and trampled in the dust, by the influence of Presidential and Caucus power—*one step more*—and the very lights of freedom will be extinguished, and the hopes of the patriot destroyed forever! This desecration of their most sacred immunities, and this bold assumption of high-toned power by their constitutional rulers, have *aroused* the people. The "great deep" of popular calmness is broken up. "*Trifles*" *may float upon its dark surges for a moment, and be "preserved" —but their condemnation is unalterably fixed by that people whose high prerogative it is sternly to watch, and prevent "all that is solid and valuable from sinking to the bottom and being lost forever.*" The signs of the times clearly indicated that the "crisis of revolution" is at hand. The workings of that revolution may be "bloodless"—but it will not, therefore, be less tremendous or decisive in either the re-establishment or complete overthrow of republican usages and institutions. The people must act in this great drama. The ballot box must decide for them—must continue and aggravate the present state of things, or effect a radical and universal reform in the government; which has been gradually departing from its primitive purity and simplicity, until we have reached that point when its outward forms are utterly impotent to stay the torrent of usurpation and corruption. It shall be our chief aim, then, to enlighten the people on this subject by placing candid statements of the acts of their public servants before them—to join with them in that stern rebuke which they are *now* giving to principles adverse to the existence of their Government—to vindicate our peculiar institutions—to repel, with whatever ability we may possess, all external interference with our domestic condition—on this point, our opposition to the Abolition of Slavery, either in the District or in the States, will be inflexible—firm as the "seated hills;"—to uphold a *republican* and *federative*, as distinguished from a consolidating administration of the national affairs, and the disorders of the General Government—to direct the public view towards a home policy of the States—the developement of their resources, physical and intellectual—to attach men, if possible, to their birth-place, and render them *citizens* instead of adventurers and speculators—and to re-animate public spirit, and give it purpose as well as energy.

These subjects shall command our fixed attention; and conscious of the vast importance of the principles here advanced, we shall not deviate from them, whatever the wayward tendency of the times, or the mad spirit of party devotion may effect in the political world—or yield our influence, however small, to the promotion of '*men*,' regardless of '*measures*.'

Our Journal shall be just what its name purports. Like the variegating '*Kaleidoscope*,' it shall, weekly, present all the beauties and attractions of *Oxford*—and, like a true '*Republican*,' its columns shall be ever open, as a medium through which good principles shall be disseminated, the South heard, and her peculiar institutions vindicated; from it the "pride of the Nullifier must receive no diminution—the fidelity of the Unionist no reproach."

With this exhibition of our plans of future action, we confidently confide in the liberal public spirit of the citizens of Granville, and of the whole South. Judge us—but first know our merits.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, if paid on the reception of the first number—$3 50 if not paid till the end of the year. Letters may be addressed, at present, *post paid*, to the editor at Raleigh, or to J. M. Wiggins, esq. at Oxford.

☞ Editors will please publish.

**JOB-PRINTING,**
Executed at this Office with neatness accuracy and despatch.

## SPRING GOODS.

### O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

***A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.***

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Ginghams,
French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co or of O F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

## Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on Saturday evening the 2d day of Semptember, 1837, the following Ordinance was passed:

*Be it ordained*, that no person shall put up or keep a plank kiln, or dry plank or other lumber, on any kiln within one hundred and fifty feet of any dwelling house, shop or out house, within the town of Hillsborough under a penalty of ten dollars for every such offence.

*Ordered*, That the above be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for one month

THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk.

September 4. 85—4w

## Notice.

MY son, William T. Jordan, is hereby authorized and permitted to transact business for himself, and must be held individually responsible for all his engagements.

CHARLES JORDAN.

September 1. 85—

LARGE MAPS OF

### Mississippi and Alabama.

SHOWING the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c engraved from the Government surveys and plats in the General Land Office Washington City, by E Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office

☞ F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published, (and secured the copyright according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets; each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either state, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the land offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, and districts &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars; or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

☞ Editors of newspapers any where, who will give the above advertisement, including this notice, one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

July 18 84

## FARMER'S HOTEL,

### Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIPER, the present conductor of this well known establishment returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same, and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Meal for Man, | - - - - | 25 cents. |
| " " Horse, | - - - - | 25 |
| All Night for Man, | - - | 37½ |
| " " Horse, | - - | 37½ |
| All Night and Breakfast, | for Man, | 62½ |
| | for Horse, | 62½ |
| Per Day for Man, | - - | 75 |
| " " Horse, | - - | 75 |

August 19. 83—

## *Administrator's Notice.*

THE subscriber having qualified at August term of Orange County Court as administrator on the estate of JOHN TURNER, dec'd. hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TRICE, *Adm'r.*

August 28. 85—

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 19th of September at the late dwelling of John Turner deceased, on a credit of twelve months, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
A quantity of Good New Wheat,
An Excellent Threshing Machine and running Geer,
One Road Wagon,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

and other articles too tedious to mention.

JAMES TRICE, *Adm'r.*

August 28. 85—

## *LOOK AT THIS!*

### LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

***Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS***

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

***Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,***

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.**

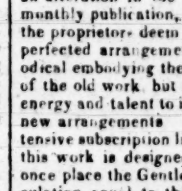
September 6. 35—

## NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68—



THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of

***Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols,***
&c. &c.

which will be sold very low

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68—

## *Forwarding Agency.*

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
*Fayetteville*

Refer to
Messrs. HAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

## New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published beautifully printed, on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

### The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY,
William E. Burton, Philadelphia,

To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic delineations of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the *largest and the cheapest* monthly work issued in the United States.

*** To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, *the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only.* The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance; but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

☞ All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 21. 75—

## Cotton Yarn.

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN, Cotton Manufacturers, at the High Falls of Haw River, Orange county, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yarn to the following rates, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. | 3 and 4, | 20 cents per lb. |
| | 5, 6 and 7, | 22 |
| | 8 and 9, | 25 |
| | 10 and 11, | 28 |
| | 12 and 13, | 30 |
| | 14 and 15, | 34 |
| | 16 and 17, | 37 |

The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cotton.

South Carolina Money taken at par.

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN.

High Falls Haw River, June 23. 70—

WILLIAM W. CRAVEN'S

***Invaluable OINTMENT,***

FOR THE CURE OF

**External Diseases, viz:**

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

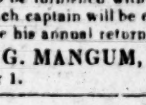
*Also*, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

## Attention!!



### BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS
Cedar Grove, Orange County, N. C.
July 26, 1837

*To the Officers commanding the Regiments of the Sixth Brigade North Carolina Militia.*

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your respective places of parade and review, with the regiments under your commands, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder, in order to be reviewed, on the following days, viz:

In Chatham, the 45th Regiment on the 9th, and the 94th Regiment on the 11th of October.

In Randolph, the 55th Regiment on the 13th, and the 56th Regiment on the 14th of October.

In Orange, the 49th Regiment on the 17th, the 48th Regiment on the 19th; and the 47th Regiment on the 21st of October.

BENJAMIN TROLINGER, *Aid:*
By order of
JOSEPH ALLISON, *Brig. Gen.*
*6th Brigade N. C. Militia.*

August 4. 81—

## Attention!!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 20th of October next at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 21st you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for Parade and Review. Each private is ordered to be furnished with six blank cartridges. Each captain will be expected at that time to make his annual return without fail.

E. G. MANGUM, *Col. Com.*

September 1. 85—

## Lost or Mislaid.

TWO notes of hand—one of which was given by Edward Scott, of Onslow county, to the subscriber, for nine dollars; the other by Lott Grigory of the same county, for seven dollars, and both dated in February last. All persons are therefore cautioned against trading for said notes; and the persons from whom I received them are forwarned not to make payment to any person but myself

JAMES FAUCETT.

Orange county, August 12 82—

## HUNTERS, BEWARE!

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting on my plantation with Dogs, Guns, or otherwise; as this practice has been heretofore continued much to my annoyance, and I am determined to resist such encroachments by the power of the law.

JAMES JACKSON, jr.

September 1. 85—

## *For Sale,*

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 59—

## Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandize will be given in exchange

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55—

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*


HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

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BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

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